Abe Bothschild. The trial of Abe Bothschild, for the murder of Diamond Bessie, is again in progress at Marshall, Texas.

Recping the Title in the Family. Ar a meeting of the Women's National Relief Society in New York, a few days ago, Mrs. Butheford B. Hayes was elected President.

Howe It is Done. Mrs. Howe, of Ladies' Deposit fame, has finally been taken pity on by somebody and bailed out of jail. The amount required was

The Slyloid Girl. The Queen of England presents her compli-ments to the President of the United States in the form of a massive deak made from the tim-

Recent gales have been the most destructive ever experienced by the New Foundland Fish-ing Colony. Many vessels are reported lost, and many more badly damaged.

We Have It Again The State Canvassers of New York declar-the following as the result of the recept election in that State: Garfield, 555,544; Hancock 534,511; Weaver, 12,373; Dow, 1,517.

Searcity of Fuel. At Chattanooga, Tenn., a coal famine is feared. In Denver, Col., complaint is already entered of the scarcity of fuel, with no immedi-ate probability, however, of great suffering.

A Grain Blockad The river at St. Louis is reported as practica ly closed to navigation with fully 2,000,000 bushels of wheat alone in that market—the argest stock of wheat ever carried by that

Measures for War.

The King of Abyssinia thinks Egypt is going to attack him, and is taking measures to strike the first blow. War is believed to be inevitable. All Mussulmans are ordered to leave Abyssinis or be baptized.

Completely Disgusted.

According to news received from Berlin, the Socialists are completely disgusted. In view of the violent means of repression employed against them, they now abstain from voting at How is It With You?

Mr. Parnell has issued an appeal to the American people, hoping all lovers of freedom will assist the agitation now going on in Ire-land, which, he maintains, will secure a radical settlement of the land question.

A Hancock Elector in Indiana. In the Sixth Indiana District the name of B. D. Parker, Republican Elector, was omitted from the ticket in several counties, and as a result, ran 10,000 votes behind the ticket, electing his opponent, D. W. Chambers, by a large

A Lunatic's Revenge

Ben Hasselman, an inmate of the Inst Asylum burned at St. Peter, Minn., confesses to having fired the building, and says he did it out of revenge, because he was badly treated. He was considered a mild case and was allowed the run of the building.

Five Men Crushed to Death. A bank in process of excavation on the Hast-ings and Dakota Railroad, at Hopkins' Station, fell upon the men working under it, in stantly killing Thomas Fitzpatrick, Jas. Ward, Frank Johnson, and Perry Swanson, and fatally injuring Ole Parson.

The Cold Spell. From all over the Northern States comes the reports, "River full of ice." The canals in Ohio, Indiana and New York States are frozen up and navigation consequently stopped. Millions of bushels of grain are affoat. The lakes are also full of ice, and business practically suspended on them.

Fuel Famines. d cold weather has canglit many towns and villages—and we may say, some cities—unprepared in way of fuel. Atlanta, Ga., complains that a coal famine is imminent. There is also much complaint coming from cities in the Northwest. Those places whose supply depended on the navigable condition of streams must necessarily suffer.

Michigan's Official Vote
The official canvass of the recent election in
Michigan is as follows: Garfield, 185,195; Hancock, 131,301; Weaver, 34,895; Dow, 942; scattering, 322. Jerome, Repulican, for Governor, received 177,954; Holloway, Democrat, 137,691. Woodman, Greenback, 35,032. All the nine Congressional Districts are Republican.

The Alexander Hamilton Statute, in Central Park, was unveiled and presented to New York City the past week, the ceremony of presenta-tion being performed by John C. Hamilton, a son of the great statesman, now in his eighty-

The Czar of Russia is very ill and is anxious for a speedy official publication of his marriage with Princess Dalgorouki. Prince Mehkoff has been trying, for some time past, but unsuccessfully, to procure the assent of the Czarowitch and other members of the Imperial family to an official announcement of the union.

The Famous Showman's First Attack.
P. T. Barnum was in Wall street, New York, the other day, and was caught amidship by bilious colic. They had a time of if getting the man home, and thought he would surely die, but finally got him through all right. Barnum says this is the first time he ever had it, but you can't tell. It may be that he is just adver-

Rev. 8, B. Ginn is the pastor of the Oregon Hill Free-Will Baptist Church, at Richmond, Ya. As the pastor emerged from the edifice, after services, last Sunday, a young man named Marion Sutton, standing outside, began to abuse him, using very opprobrious epithets. The pastor warningly shook his finger at the young man whaterman the young man whaterman the pastor. young man, whereupon the young man afore-said knocked him down. The good pastor did not arise and turn the other cheek to be smote again, but jumped up and lit into the young man in first class pugilistic style. He was however, knocked down a second, and a third time, and then his wife, who was with him, made a dash for the Sutton aforesaid and pulled out hair by the hand full. They had a splendid Mrs. Reinhart died at Amity, lately, of contime of it, and the fun would perhaps had con-tinued for some time had not meddlesome people interfered. The parties were all arrested and taken before the police court, where they | Forgey was agent in one case and medical exwere fined.

Another Terrible Collision. A dispatch from Leghorn says the steamer Ortigia came in collision with the French steamer Onkle Joseph, near Spezzia, and that the Onkle Joseph was much injured and soon sank. She had on board 300 persons, 250 of whom were drowned. The following details

"The steamer Onkle Joseph sunk immediately after the collision. Two hundred persons are known to be drowned and fifty saved. The fate of the other fifty is at present uncertain. Heartrending scenes followed the collision, as the Onkle Joseph was wanting in means to save the lives of the large number on board. Eye witnesses of the collision say they can not satisfactorily explain the manner and cause of the occurrence. The passenger list of the On-kle Joseph shows a total of 264 persons on board and sailors numbering thirty-three. Her cargo consisted of eighty tons of merchandisc. At the roll call of the survivors thirty-five passengers and thirty-three sailors only answered to their names. The Captain also perished. The Onkle Joseph was an iron screw steamer of 823 tons gross, and the Ortigia was of 1,853 tons burthen." A dispatch from Paris says: ican circles here, as it is feared many Englishmen and Americans were passengers on board the Onkle Joseph."

A dispatch from Rome says the passenger aboard the steamer Onkle Joseph were emi-grants for South America. The Captain of the Ortigia states, the night on which the collision occurred was pitch dark. The Onkle Joseph

Purchasing Bailroad Tickets. el S. Fisk, a ticket-bloker of Toledo Ohio, last week purchased from the General Passenger Agent of the Lake Erie and Western Railway blank unlimited tickets to the value of \$275,000, the purchase money being paid in gold and loaded on a dray and carted off in charge of the seller. This extensive purchase

consequence of the railroad war now waging, and was secured at a very low rate. Another Cremation. Mrs. Lucia Burton Norse Noyes, wife of C. H. Noyes, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Warren, Pa., was cremated the past week in the Le Moyne furnace at Washington, Pa. Mrs. Noyes died from childbirth on the 21st of November, and was twenty-eight years old. She and her husband had pledged themselves to cremate the one who should die first. This is the sixth person who has been cremated in the Le Moyne

A Fight With Ontlaws. News from Deadwood says that for months back a band of outlaws have kept the citizens of Fort Pierre, a town on the east bank of the ssouri River, in terror until the respectable portion of the community organized a Vigilance Committee with the determination of ridding the place of the roughs. Last week the two opposing forces came together, both strongly armed. A fight ensued, resulting in the killing

of Arkansas Joe, the leader of the gang, and the wounding of four others. The vigilants es-Wholesale Poisoning At a Wedding. News has been received of the poisoning of a redding party in Roane County, Tennessee, adjacent to Hamilton County, resulting in the death of six and the probable death of three others. Joel Hendree and Jane Dale were the contracting parties, and both being members of ials, which were performed at the residence of the bride's father, at a point on Emory River, fifty-six miles above Chattanoogs. After the ceremony the guests, numbering about fifty, were invited to the hospitable board of Colonel Dale, and partook of the bountiful repast there served. The evening was spent in various festivities, and at night the guests again were

invited to supper. After the evening meal a sudden lethargy seemed to overtake the members of the festive party, and one by one they commenced complaining of dreadful pains. In a short time twenty-seven of the party were unconscious. The greatest excitement prevailed. Colonel Bale's house being too small to accom-modate all the invalids for the night, twelve were removed to other houses in the neighborhood. Forty-eight hours afterward two of the afflicted died Emma Peters, a grand-daughter of the bride's father, and Mattie Lowry, each aged about eight. The bride's brother, Robert Dale, died a few hours later. The bride's uncle, Mr. Mike May, died the next day; and Albert Gallaher and Mattie Lovelace, two of guests, died the next day. The bride's father, nother and brother are very low, and will probably die. The precise cause of the poisonafoat. The most plausible is that arsenic had been put in the edibles as seasoning instead of salt. Colonel Dale had purchased a quantity the kitchen. It is supposed that in the hurry the cook opened the bundle containing the poi-son, and intending to salt the victuals threw in

Comptroller of the Currency's Report. The Comptroller of the Currency, in his annual report, in referring to the subject of State taxation of National Banks, says that the States

have a right to impose whatever tax they phoose upon the shares of banks organized ander their own laws; but they have no right to impose a greater valuation on National Bank shares than on any other moneyed capital in hands of individuals, since thereby the tax becomes heavier on bank shares than on moneyed capital, whereas the law, rightly construed, says it shall be the same. It is respectfully suggested to Congress, whether it would not be advisable, in order to avoid expense and annoyance of long-continued litigation, to pass a law and sheep free from any pain.—Detroit to impose a greater valuation on National Bank fixing the maximum amount of taxation which may be imposed upon the National Banks by State authorities. In presenting his innual tables, giving as far as can be ascerained the amount of taxes imposed upon the banking capital of the country, the Comptroller repeats his previous recommendation for the repeal of the law imposing a tax upon capital and deposits, and the two-cent stamp tax upon checks. The amount collected by the Commis-sioner of Internal Bevenue during the whole

iscal year, with the exception of \$11,096,464, s shown to have been derived from tax on spirits, beer, and tobacco. The Comptroller says in this connection: "Were the entire tax upon banks and bankers of this country, in-cluding the two-cent check tax upon matches and upon patent medicine removed, the amount of revenue received by the Government from the tax on spirits, beer, and tobacco would alone be sufficient to meet its expenses and reluce the public debt at the rate of hundreds of nillions annually." The principal reason heretofore urged against the repeal of these taxes has been that the amount produced was neces-sary for the support of the Government, and his reason, it is stated, has ceased to exist. The amount of taxes paid by National Banks to the United States for the year ending July 1, 1880, was as follows: On capital, \$379,424; on circulation, \$3,153,635, and on deposits, \$4,-058,710. The amount paid by banks other than National to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year is shown to have been

on capital \$811,436, on circulation \$28,773, and on deposits \$2,510,775. Startling developments are being made in Berks and Montgomery Counties, Pa., in the matter of crooked co-operative life insurance. It has been the custom of agents of these life associations to induce relatives and friends of old, sick and even dying people to insure their lives for heavy amounts, the speculators frequently paying the assessments on these policies and taking the lion's share of the money when the assured die. One Caleb H. Bland, of Pottsdam, has figured extensively in this business. Dr. L. C. B. Forgey has acted both as agent and medical examiner in o ther cases. E. D. Hunnawills, of Pottstown is dying of chronic lisease; yet he has been insured for \$14,000 within six months past, \$10,000 since September 29. He says that Forgey offered him \$75 to let him take out a policy, and that Bland ef-fered him one fifth of the sum of several \$5,000 policies, and to pay all fees and assessments, if he would allow them to be placed on him. He sumption, only a few weeks after being insured for \$7,000 in the Reading Mutual, Prudential Mutual and Home Mutual, of Lebanon. Dr. aminer in the other two; Dr. B. Herrman, of Douglassville, signing the certificate as examiner in the Prudential case, though he confesses he never saw the woman. The boldness of these speculators is marvelous. A few nonths ago a restaurateur was asked to buy a policy for one thousand dollars on the life of a Reading man. Fifteen dolars was the first price asked, though it came own until twelve dollars was named as a bottom figure. The restaurant man, however, leclined to purchase although he was informed

that the assured was on his last legs. The speculator said, "I insured a man not many weeks ago, and he's dead already. "Why, I have just deposited twenty-five hundred dollars in the bank off a risk. I don't want to practice any more; there's more money in this. Go in with me, and I will pick out a couple of good men who won't live long. There's plenty in it."

The same individual said to a journalist in Philadelphia a few days ago: "Tm looking for a man now I think will die in a few weeks, and when I find such a one I mean to take out a policy on his life. I will make ten thousand dollars if I make a cent, out of this business by next spring." Last Thursday morning Daniel Rhoades was buried at Boyertown. His life was insured for between \$12,000 and \$15,000. Some of the risks have been placed within six weeks of his demise. He was eighty years old and very feeble. Caleb Bland has lately put from \$40,000 to \$50,000 on Robert Bland, a worn-out drunkard, who died lately at Monocacy, by making policies in the names of various people. Insur-ances in favor of certain people to the extent of

Full of Incidents

The cable states that there are an unusus number of minor outrages occurring through-out Ireland. Fourteen men have been arrested for participating in a Fenian procession, from which shots were fired. The cable says: "Several attempts have been made to shoot Captain Mitchell, at Athlone, by Rev. Mr. Biddulph, a Protestant clergyman, of Forras O'Kane, Coun-ty Tipperary." The Government is bound not to be beaten in the League cases for want of preliminary precautions. Detectives stand over the printers who are employed in putting in type the League speeches, intended for use at the trial of the agitators. The printers are, moreover, sworn to secrecy; the proofs are scaled, and the type immediately distributed. This, of course, is done to prevent the Governnent's course of procedure from becomin known, A landlord near Loughrea, named Kennedy, who recently refused to accept Sir ichard Griffith's valuation, was fired at whilst walking in his garden. Three shots were fired, all of which missed the intended victim. The trial of the indicted Land Leaguers has been xed for the 17th of December.

U. S. TREASURER'S REPORT. From the annual report of United States Preasurer Gilfillan, it appears that the receipts of the Government compare very favorably with those of the previous fiscal year, and show an increase from customs, internal revenue, and sales of public lands of \$59,811,505, and a ecrease in those from miscellaneous sources of only \$112,079. Expenditures show the slight ne rease of \$695,074 in the aggregate as compared with the previous fiscal year, caused by an increase of \$22,395,040 in payments on account of the Interior Department, but show a contracting parties, and both being members of the most prominent families in that vicinity, a very large number of friends witnessed the nup-tials, which were parformed at the residence of War and Navy Departments. The balance of public money on deposit in the Treasury and subject to draft, at the close of business June 30, 1879, was \$417,223,787; receipts during the year from all sources amounted to \$494,578,241, and drafts paid, \$708,190,900. After deducting the receipts properly refunded and outstanding drafts, there was subject to draft at the close of business June 30, 1880, \$204,683,836, which differs from the debt statement balance by \$3,505,213, which is explained in the appendix. The business of the Government involved the transfer during the year of \$11,053,357,082, the greater portion through the medium of accounts of this office, and the remainder by actual transportation of funds. Fifty-eight National banks were organized during the year; five failed and twenty-one went into voluntary liquidation, leaving 2,102 doing business. The amount collected from National banks by the Treasurer of the United States for semi-annual duty accruing during the year was \$7,591,770. The total amount collected during the existence of the National bank system is \$100,361,469. The reports embodies statements of liabilities and assets of the Treasury for the years 1877, '78, '79 and '80, from which it appears that gold and silver coin and buillion ranged from \$114,464,982 in 1877, to \$163,969,444 in 1878 to \$222,807,368 in 1879, and to \$214,303,215 in 1880. The decrease of \$65,500,000 batween 1879 and 1880 is represented and drafts paid, \$708,190,900. After deducting probably die. The precise cause of the poisoning is yet unknown, but several conjectures are affoat. The most plausible is that arsenic had been put in the edibles Tas seasoning instead of sait. Colonel Dale had purchased a quantity of arsenic a few days previous for the destruction of crows that were preying upon his wheatfields. Pending the excitement of the approaching wedding this had been left bundled up in the kitchen. It is expressed that is, the ham to \$163,369,444 in 1878 to \$222,807,388 in 1879, and to \$214,303,215 in 1880. The decrease of \$3,569,600 between 1879 and 1880 is represented to \$6,569,600 between 1879 and to \$6,569,600 between 1879 and 1880 is represented to \$6,500,600 between 1879 and 1880 is represented to \$6,500,600 between 1879 and 1880 is represented to \$6,500,600 between 1879 and 188 cates presented for redemption in gold certin-cates presented for redemption in gold coin. There has been during the year an increase in silver coin of \$15,977,970 in standard dollars and of \$7,849,994 in fractional silver coin. Note assets, including balance from the depositary bank, have decreased from \$107,664,287 in 1877 to \$93,417,282 in 1878, to \$63,926,653 in 1879, and to \$42,402,314 in 1880. The steady decrease, the Treasurer says, is due in a great measure to the withdrawal of notes caused by the presentation of clearing-house certificates for redemption. The amount of these certificates outstanding having been reduced from \$31,335,000 in 1879 to \$9,975,000 in 1880. Another reason for the smallness of the note bal-ance, Gilfillan adds, may be found in the falling

1879, the date of resumption of specie payments, was \$130,382,639, and at this date, November 1, it is \$410,725,952, and in addition there have accumulated in the Treasury \$47,084,459 in standard silver dollars. This redemption of U. S. notes in gold since the resumption of specie payments has aggregated \$11,963,336. Since the order of the Department of January 1, 1879, authorizing the receipt of U. S. notes for customs duties, there have been received on that account \$142,323,601.

The total coinage of standard silver dollars under the act of February 28, 1878, has been \$72,847,750. Of this amount \$47,588,106 are in the Treasury and in the mints, and \$22,259,644, being more than 34% per cent, of the coinage, are in circulation. The Treasurer instances banks which have reduced and forthwith increased their circulation to former amount with

banks which have reduced and forthwith increased their circulation to former amount with the avowed object of relieving themselves from the trouble and expense of redeeming their notes through the redemption agency as required by law, and says it is plain that such transactions as these are not within the spirit of the act of June 20, 1874. That act authorizes a deposit of legal-tender notes by any National Bank desiring to withdraw its circulation in whole or in part, a wish to surrender the circulation with the reserved intention of taking out more at once as soon as a fall in the price of bonds shall make the transaction profitable is not, it is submitted, such a desire to withdraw the circulation as the law contemplates. It could neither have been intended nor expected that the law would become the means of enabling banks to operate in securities of the Government deposited to secure resumption of their notes, or to the would neither notes, or to the country the expense of redeeming their notes while maintaining and enjoying the full circulation to which the law entitles them.

Wonderful Mirages in Arizona. The excursionist in Arizona, writes a correspondent, in leaving his couch be-The excursionist in Arizona, writes a correspondent, in leaving his couch be fore sunrise, must not be surprised to see lakes where the maps show no water, and mountains turned bottomside upward in the air, and such other illusions as aerial castles, fortifications, railroads, forests and all descriptions of architecture. It was only a few weeks ago, between Gila Bend and Maricopa, that I witnessed a most marvelous and and exquisite series of transformations reflected by the phenomenon of mirage. The Sierra de las Estrella mountain had entirely disappeared, and in its place was a walled city apon the margin of a beautiful lake. All at once the city disappeared; a castellated mountain rose in the middle of the lake and turned into a palace, which, after balancing itself into the air, toppled over and sank into the bosom of the tranquil waters. Then arose a multiplicity of grotesque elevations, which rapidly assumed the character of fairy islets, with lakelets within themselves; then, owing to the unequal densities and refracting powers of the adjacent strata of air, the islets became transformed into castles, cathedrals, butresses, cubes, fortifications and other rock systems of architecture, which only survived, however, to vanish on perfect completion. Again rose an object which resembled a magnificient opera house, or cathedral, with the requisite description of gothic windows and domes, balustrades, imposing arches and door-ways and many-colored lamps. This door are sure at the sure of the domes, balustrades, imposing arches and door-ways and many-colored lamps. This last picture gave way to an immense tube, which seemed to be suspended in the air until shivered into almost infinitesimal fragments, each of which assumed a variety of shapes, with serrated borders, and soon vanished or became truncated below the horizon. Then arose an immense island, in shape not unlike Alcatras; again it closely resear-bled Gibralter, lifted in the air, all the while presenting an aspect as threaten-ing as either of the strongholds above named. Then came the Pyramids, and, anon, the Cassa Grande, precisely as it exists fifty miles away. Presently a great broad white scarf seemed to have been thrown over the last-named elevation, yet permitting a formation like the picture of the "Rock of Ages."

Cause and Effect.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and about \$35,000 have been effected recently on kidneys active, to carry off all the pois-John Beday, a feeble man of eighty-two years, onous and waste matter of the system. See other column.—Advance.

Lord Byron.

Byron has no relation to the masterminds whose works reflect a nation or ar era, and who keep their own secrets. His verse and prose are alike biographical, and the inequality of his style are those of his career. It was natural for him to pose as the spokesman of two ages-as a critic, and as an author; and of two orders of society—as a peer and as a poet of revolt. Sincere in both, he could never forget the one character in the other. \* \* \* The fact of his be-ing a nobleman helped to make him famous; but it also helped to make him hated. No doubt it half spoiled him in making a show; and the circumstance has suggested the remark of a humorist, that it is as hard for a lord to be a perfect gentleman as for a camel to pass through the needle's eye. But it also exposed to the rancor of jealousy a man who had everything but domestic happiness to excite that most corroding of literary passions; and when he got out of gear he became the quarry of Spencer's "blatant beast." We find him at once munificent and careful about money; calmly asleep amid a crowd of trembling calmly asleep amid a crowd of trembling sailors, yet never going to ride without a nervous caution; defying augury, yet seriously disturbed by a gypsy's prat-tling. He could be the most genial of comrades, the most considerate of masters, and he secured the devotion of his servants, as of his friends; he was too overbearing to form many equal friendships, and apt to be ungenerous to his real rivals. His shifting attitude toward Lady Byron, his wavering purposes, his impulsive acts, are a part of the character we trace through all his life and work a strange mixture of magnanimity and brutality, of laughter and fears, consistent in nothing but his passion and his pride, yet redeeming all his defects by his graces, and wearing a greatness that his errors can only half obscure. Alternately the idol and horror of his contemporaries. Byron was, during his life, feared and respected as the "grand Na poleon of the realms of rhyme." In th In the nterval between 1840-70, it was the fashion to talk of him as a sentimentalist, a romancer, a shallow wit, a nine days wonder, a poet for green, unknowing youth. \* \* \* Now, however, he is resuming his place: his spirit has come again to our atmosphere; and every budding critic, as in 1820, feels called on to

haracter.-Professor Nichol.

pronounce a verdict on his genius and

A Lady's Wish. "Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so, answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health." It did it forme, as you observe." Read of it. Cairo Bulletin

Murder For Sport. It is said the Earl of Cawdor and fiv friends killed 596 hares in one day's shoot in England. If the noble hunts-people had "shoed 'em" into a corner, and exploded a quarter of a pound of dynamite over their tame and docile little-heads they might have saved just tle heads, they might have saved just twenty-three hours and forty minutes' valuable time. We should just as soon think of shooting an old house tabby with half a dozen kittens at the breast basking on the kitchen doorstep as to go hunting the more than half-domesticated rabbits and other game the gentry of Great Britain pride themseives in destroying for sport,—N. Y. Com. Bulletin,

MRS. C. WHIPPLE, 371 Croghan Street, and sleep free from any pain.—Detroit Free Press.

In New York are other day a stevedore was injured by a falling cotton bale, and was placed in an ambulance apparently lifeless. As the vehicle rushed toward the morgue the surgeon in charge sounded the gong, as usual, to warn other vehicles. Suddenly he was startled by hearing the supposed dead man re-mark, "If you don't stop ringing that bell I'll get out and walk."

MR. WILLIAM E. SNYDER, of West Lebanon, Ohio, says: For some time past I had been severely afflicted with Rheumatism. Seeing an advertisement of St. Jacobs Oil, I procured a bottle, and I could feel the effect of the Oil upon the first application. I am now entirely well after using one bottle.—

Waune Co. (Ohio) Democrat.

A woman-a lovely woman it is to be supposed—had her first political trouble at Port Jarvis. A horrid and wicked man challenged her as not being twenty-one years old, and instead of swearing her vote in she commenced to weep bitterly and tore her ballot to tatters. If a woman has got to swear to her age before she can vote, the knell of female suffrage is already sounded.

THE remedy that will cure the many diseases peculiar to women is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.—Mother's Magazine.

The Markets. Sign 92. Mess pork, \$15@15 25.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Wheat is higher—No. 2 red is quoted at \$1 68\%. Corn strong at 43@44\%c. Oats strong at 32@33\%c. ST. LOUIS.—F'our higher. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red fail, \$1 68\%c. Barley, Corn, 44\%c. 90c. \$1 10. Pork, \$14.

PITTSRIPEC. DA WH. 90c @\$1 10. Pork, \$14.

PITTSBURG; PA.— Wheat—Choice red, \$1 09@
1 12; amber, \$1 07@1 09; medium, 91@9\$c.; white,
9\$c.@\$1; rejected, 80@90c. Corn—Yellow shelled,
\$4@56c; high mixed, 55@354c.; new ear bulk, 45@
46c. Oats—Prime white, 40@4ic.; mixed, 88@39c.
Rye—Pennsylvania, 95@395/c. Rarley—Choice winter and Western spring, 85@95c. Barley mait, \$1@
1 15. LIVE STOCK.

LIVE STOCK.

CINCINNATI.—CATILE—The' market is active, with prices ranging as follows: Common to fair shippers, \$3 90@4 30; good to choice, \$4 65@5 25; good to choice hethered, \$3 65@4 25; fair to medium, \$2 75@3 50; common, \$2@2 50; good to choice cows, \$5 50@4; good to choice hethers, \$3 65@4 10; common to fair oxen, \$2 50@3 25, and good to choice, \$3 50@4 40; light stockers, \$2 25@5, and feeding steers, \$3@3 65. Hoos—Prices are firm and the demand good, with quotations as follows: Selected butchers, \$4 55@4 65; fair to good mixed packers, \$4 45@4 60; fair to good light, \$4 30@4 50; common, \$3 90@4 25; light pigs, \$3 25@3 75.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.—CATILE—950 to 1000 lbs. EAST LIBERTY, PA.—CATTLE—950 to 1000 lbs., \$3 50@3 75; 1.100 to 1,200 lbs., \$4@4 50; 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$4.65 lbs., \$5 50 to \$5 60. Bulls, cows and stags, \$2@3; closed firm. Hogs—Philadelphias, \$4 75@4 80; Yorkers, \$4 60@4 65.

INDIANAPOLIS.-Hogs-Steady at \$4 80@4 60. NEW YORK.—Breves—Extremes, \$7.25@11.25 for native oxen and steers, and \$7.25@8.50 for fexans and Colorado cattle; general sales, common to strictly prime steers, \$7.75@10.75. Sheep—Common to very choice sheep, \$3.65%c.; common to extra lambs, 41.66c., and good mixed lots of sheep and lambs, 41.66c., and good mixed lots of sheep and lambs, 41.66c. Swine—Live hogs, \$4.85@5.12 per 100 lbs. Statistics of Suffrage in Europe.

The relative degree of practical devel-pment attained by the principle of pop-alar representation in the various countries of Europe may be seen from the following figures: In France, there are 9,691,261 electors, viz., 26 3-10 per cent. of the inhabitants; in Switzerland, 642, 552 electors, viz., 24 2-10 per cent. of the inhabitants; in Germany, 8,523,446 electors, viz., 20 2-10 per cent. of the inhabitants; in England, 2,719,590 electors, viz., 11 5-10 per cent. of the inhabitants; in Austria, 1,242,946 electors, viz., 5 9-10 per cent. of the inhabitants; in Por-19-10 per cent. of the inhabitants; in Fortugal 216,688 electors, viz., 5 4-10 per cent. of the inhabitants; in Italy, 605,007 electors viz., 2 2-10 per cent. of the inhabitants, and in Belguim, 63,278 electors, viz., 1 8-10 per cent. of the inhabitants. The French republic thus counts a larger proportion of electors than Switzerland, the country which was the first to adopt universal suffrage. This is partly explained by the consideration that the proportion of children to adults is smaller in France than in Switzerland. The relative number of foreigners having to vote may also possibly be larger in the latter country. The franchise shows an equal development in Germany. The difference between Germany and England is almost two to one in favor of the former country. The electoral body is also larger in Portugal, a country of pure monarchy, than in Italy or Belgium. Another fact worthy of attention is the extent to which the franchise is actually exercised by the electoral population in each of the countries mentioned, repecting which we have the following fig-France, 1876, 7,366,682, or 76 per cent.; Germany, 1874, 5,291,593, or 62 per cent.; Austria, 1873, 153,155, or 66 per cent.; Portugal, 1867, 66 per cent.; Italy, 1876, 368,750, or 59 per cent.; Belgium, 1874, senate, 36,082, or 69 per cent.; deputies, 45,184, or 71 per cent.

European Rapacity-Chinese Modera-

If Europeans, in truth, understood the duties resulting from the five relation-ships, then we should discern the effects their lives. Love between prince and minister, father and son, elder and younger brothers, husband and wife, friend and friend would bring due subordination and careful fulfilment of relative duties; peace and order would reign supreme; there would be no angry rivalry or unrestrained greed, making use of deadly weapons to bring destruction on mankind. But do we see these results in Western countries? No, indeed! Their whole energy is centred in the manufacture of different kinds of machinessteam vessels and locomotives to bring rapid returns of profit, guns and rifles to slay their fellow-men. They rival one another in greed and in cunning methods of acquiring wealth; they say they are rich and mighty; and put it all down to their true knowledge, forsooth! But from the time when the heavens were spread out and the earth came into exand depth. Property is wealth to the foreigner; moderation in his desires to the Chinese; material power is might to the foreigner; to live and let live is might to the Chinese. But the heaping up of words will not explain these principles. China forbids strange devices (nachinese) China forbids strange devices (machinery) in order to prevent confusion; she encourages lumanity and justice as the very foundation of good government; and this will be her policy forever. Yet foreigners say that such principles are profitless, Profitless, indeed! Profitaole, rather, beyond expression !- Diary of Liu Ta-Jen, in the Nineteenth Cen-

THE Hindoo does not ask why a man is a great talker and a little doer, but why he is a thunderer and not a THE greatest effects have sometimes the smallest cause. Life is constantly sacrificed by neglect of Coughs and Colds, when a 25 cent bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup would save the suffer.

A PHILADELPHIA man who detected a piece of bark in his sausage visited the butcher shop to know what had become of the rest of the dog. CUSTOMER-"What do you think of Malt Bit-

ters?"
Druggist—"They are the best medicine I know of called 'Bitters,' because prepared from Malt, Hops, Calisaya and Iron, which are great and wholesome medicines."

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METEOROLOGY.

The Future of Weather Foretelling.

Uses for Sawdust.

coal. A patent has recently been taker out for window shutters in which paste

board is substituted for wood; the slate and panels may be covered with orna-mental paper and painted or stamped in

imitation of wood of any grain or pat-tern. Wooden pails are being superseded by those made of paper, while paper

moldings and paper ornaments are pressed into shapes and sizes and for purposes where but a short time ago elaborate carvings and the skill of the

artist was all necessary. And now comes acid from sawdust. Whether to be used

as a substitute for tea and coffee, or to manufacture the beautifully tinted

emonade which is such a favorite with

lovesick swains at the annual circus, de-ponent saith not; perchance it is to take

the place of the beverage which inebriates more than it cheers, in which case Min-neapolis is not a bad choice for a location

for its manufacture, provided certain of its mill men do not take too much stock

Vegetine.

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

in it, payable in sawdust,

In no other part of her wide realm has science done so little for the good of man or her own fame as in the department of meteorology. In the solid earth her prophecies have long had a high value, in the far-off heavens her empire is affirmed, but in the unstable air between these two well-possessed provinces there is a re-gion that is not yet subjugated. Around the border of the domain of meteorology some gains to the cause of law and order have indeed been made; we control the lightning, we are able to track a clearly defined storm for days on its path, and can help the sailor to knowledge that often enables him to escape its clutche when it assails him on the deep sea; but as for foretelling the weather in any proper sense, we have not yet attained to it. Is it attainable? Can we hope to compass the condition of our days so that we may sow, reap, travel, feast or make war in weather of our own choice? This is, after all, perhaps the most interesting of the question that the future history of science must determine. But though the perfect answer is not to be given at present, there are some things in the existing conditions of our science that makes us hopeful that we are but at the beginning of the work of weather There have been two distinct scientific efforts at weather foretelling, as distin-

guished from the current survival of the

modes of thought of ancient ages that are introduced in our ordinary weather pro-phecies; that undertaken by Admiral Fitzroy, in England, and that begun in this country by the United States Signal Corps, under the control of the late General Myer. Both of these have made their basis of the simple principle that weather always has a history; that it neans conditions that pass from one region to another by certain laws of movement and at a certain rate. This general fact was long ago recognized by meteorologists, but it was not until the telegraph enabled knowledge to outstrip the storms that it was possible to make any use of it in foretelling the weather. By the ad-mirable labors of the United Signal Service this method of annoucing the weather that is journeying toward any locality has been brought to a high point of perfection, but it has not to any extent helped us to foretell the creation of weather. When a weather area forms in the far West, it is now traced as clearly in the far West, it is now traced as clearly as the path of an army, until it passes away. Sometimes the state of the barometer will tell something about storms that have not yet gathered themselves for their eastward march, but beyond this there have as yet been no means of foreseeing. The weather bureau is of no more use than a ground-hog, or a goosebone for telling us whether our coming spring or summer is to be warm or cold, rainy or dry. Is this the end of our advance? Can we hope to do more than take the storms we find afloat, and trace them on their courses, or can we hope to look behind them to the conditions of the summary of the known treases of long strange. It sets directly upon the secretions, cleaning and strangthening, removing all obstructions and imputing any of the known treases of long standard trying many of the known remedies which are said to be expressly for this disease. look behind them to the conditions of their origin so clearly that we can foretell their time and place of working?

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ney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, 1

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or Ropy Urine; or Rheu-

matic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisone with the humors that should have bee expelled naturally.

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vill restore the healthy action and all these extroying evils will be banished; neglechem and you will live but to suffer. Thousands have been cured. Try it and you fill add one more to the number. Take in the call the will once more gladden your heart

will add one more to the number. These is and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?

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CINCINNATI, O., April 19, 1577.

Ms. H. R. STRVERS:

I have suffered several years with the kidney complaint, and was induced to try Vegetrer.

I have taken everal bottles of your preparation, and an convinced it is a valuable remedy. It has done me more good than any other medicine. I can heatily recommend to all suffering from kidney complaints.

Yours respectfully,

First bookkeeper for Newhall, Gale & Co., Flour Merchanis, No. 86 West Front street, Cincinnati, O. CINCINNATI, O., April 19, 1877. dows her theaters for the people's amuse-ment, and she is putting herself in rail and telegraphic communication with every other part of Italy. In a word, she is doing in a small way what some nations with larger resources do in a larger way. Old Rome was not built in a day, neither can we expect new Rome VEGETIER has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers. to be built in a day. If she does as much, however, within the next ten years as she has done within the last ten wears, we shall see a city which has few years, we shall see a city which has few years, we shall see a city which has few years, we shall see a city which has already been what has already been what has already been what has already been with the last ten years, we shall see a city which has few years, we shall see a city which has already been with the last ten years as she has done within the last ten years as she has done within the last ten years as she has done within the last ten years as she has done within the last ten years as she has done within the last ten years as she has done within the last ten years as she has done within the last ten years as she has done within the last ten years as she has done within the last ten years as she has done within the last ten years. rivals: and seeing what has already been

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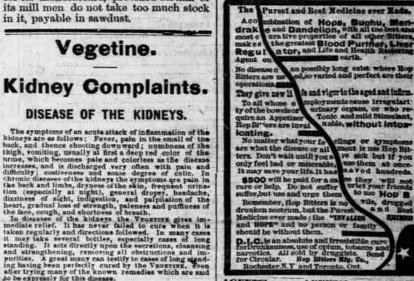
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Saw dusterine, says the Northwestern Lumberman, is to be discounted by a French chemist, who does not think its daptability as an article of diet equal to its importance to dyers and chemists. M. Janssen thinks Minneapolis is the best place to manufacture an acid now wholly imported from France, which can be obtained in endless quantities from fine sawdust. How fine the dust must be he does not inform the public; but his enterprise will be of value to the sawdust world if it only leads to the use of thin-ner saws in the manufacture of lumber. Bay City also finds a mysterious-looking building going up on the banks of the Saginaw, opposite "the metropolis of the valley," in building which the utmost secrecy has been observed. No one knows whether it is being erected to ex-tract acid from sawdust or bismuth from tract acid from sawdust or bismuth from salt bitterns. No doubt its projectors expect to find "millions in it" whatever the purpose to which it is destined. This is an era of progress. Hiram Smith, of Flint, Mich., turns the smoke of charcoal burning into acetic acid, and finds the smoke of more value than the charcoal. A patent has recently been taken

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